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Notice for Publication.

(013307)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 3241.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 6, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Roberto Garcia, transferee of Alonzo Dunn, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 3241, being tracts 1, 2 and 3, in Sec. 20, T. 21 N., R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

Jose A. Archibque, Francisco A. Lucero, Jose R. Montoya, J. J. Salazar, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Pink Pills. T. W. Hoop's—Stop Headache, remove pains, any pain, cure in 30 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—It's fine. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

Notice for Publication.

(013306)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
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Department of the Interior,
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Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Jose Garcia, transferee of Alonzo Dunn, of Cuba, N. M., for the tract 1, Sec. 20, and tract 2, Secs. 20 and 29, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

Jose A. Archibque, Francis A. Lucero, Jose R. Montoya, J. J. Salazar, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

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Notice for Publication.

(00951)
Pecos Forest—Not Coal Land.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Two do Villars, of Cowles, N. M., who, on Sept. 6, 1905, made a homestead entry (serial 06951), No. 8564, for E 1-2 SW 1-4, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, and Lot 3, Section 1, Township 17 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above ceter at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 10th described, before Register and Re-day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ramon Quintana, Henry Mente, Pablo Gonzales, Casimiro Galegos, all of Cowles, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

THE RUINS IN AND ABOUT SANTA FE

Places That Have Been Forgotten Except by Historian and Archaeologist—Communal Houses of This Immediate Vicinity.

(By Colonel R. E. Twitchell, in Las Vegas Optic.)

A milestone in the educational advance of New Mexico was set when the School of American Archaeology and the New Mexico Museum were established at Santa Fe. This school and the museum must not be taken and considered as institutions local to the city of Santa Fe. They belong as well to the whole people of New Mexico and to the world, for that matter. Engaged in the material pursuits and occupations of today, the vast majority of New Mexicans have failed to notice or appreciate the great value of these two institutions to our people. To the man who knows, however, and to the individual who keeps step with the educational progress of the times, it is very patent that the establishment of these institutions has given to the people of New Mexico a standing in the world of educational endeavor not heretofore enjoyed by any western or southwestern state, and judging from the successful session of the school, held during the month of August, in the field and upon the scene of the most extensive work of excavation of aboriginal remains yet made within the present territorial limits of the United States, New Mexico will soon see, within its borders, attracted by this school, many men and women of education, wealth and refinement, who otherwise would never have come among us, even for a visit, let alone making this country their homes and becoming citizens.

But New Mexico and its present citizenship, as represented in its legislative assemblies, is entitled to more than passing credit. When by legislative enactment, the people of New Mexico gave the Old Palace over to the Museum and to the School of American Archaeology, and also voted an appropriation in cash yearly to sustain it, there was administered, unwittingly perhaps, to those who have heretofore derided our fitness for full citizenship, a just and most deserved rebuke. This gift of the Palace was but a legislative earnest of the intense loyalty and desire of the people of New Mexico to refute the charges with which they have been assailed—charges made through ignorance and prejudice.

We, of Las Vegas, have a pronounced interest in this school and its work. It is but natural that we should, for it was here that Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, the director of the school, first received the inspiration which brought about his earnest devotion to this line of study and research, and which has already produced such magnificent results to the study of the origin, customs, manners and occupation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent. To this day the origin of the North American Indian has been an undecided problem, but I venture to prophesy that within the ensuing years, in a bulletin issued from the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fe, through the efforts of attaches and instructors of that school, it will be announced to the world, and substantiated by proof which will appeal to the students of ethnology and archaeology, at least, that the North American Indian had for ancestors a people who lived in northern Asia.

To a Las Vegas citizen belongs the credit, also, of having made it possible for the museum to establish and restore some of the rooms of the old palace, by contributions which will place the people of New Mexico under lasting obligations to him for his generosity. Beautiful mural decorations in the Puye room of the old palace, depicting the magnificent scenery of localities on the Pajarito plateau, the old communal dwellings, with their almost myriads of rooms, the adobe of the cliff dwellers of prehistoric times, have been installed through the liberality of our fellow townsman, Mr. Frank Springer, a scientist of note and reputation in both America and Europe.

It is of one of these mural paintings that I would speak, addressing myself on the question of historical accuracy, and not claiming that sufficiency of personal or acquired knowledge that would entitle my opinions to conclusive consideration. I only offer my thoughts and what has come to me through personal historical documentary research by way of suggestion so that those whose opinions may be taken as authority may give the matter some further study before installing one of the alleged paintings. Mr. Lofave, the artist, whose brain and brush have been occupied in the production of these pictures, has finished. I refer to the painting which will probably be known as "Prehistoric Santa Fe."

Dr. Hewett, in his description, in a recent issue of the Santa Fe New Mexican, of prehistoric Santa Fe, says: "The Tewa name for the site where Santa Fe now stands was 'Kupage' Tewa; the place of the shell beads near the water, and a large terraced pueblo stood on Fort Marcy hill where the military breastworks have long covered its ruined walls. A smaller pueblo, later called 'Analeco' (Analeco; a Nahua or Aztec word, 'atl' water; 'nalli,' the other side; 'co,' on: 'On the other side of the water') stood south of the Rio Santa Fe, on the site of the San Miguel church. * * * We now know that a third pueblo existed in very early times in the valley north of the river. * * * None of these towns were occupied at the time when the Santa Fe valley was first seen by white men. All were in ruins, but the evidences at hand justify the belief that if one could have stood upon the spot where the city now stands, looking east from the site of the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, five hundred years ago, here would have been seen on what we call Fort Marcy hill, an Indian

town of considerable size, consisting of one large terraced pueblo and one or more smaller buildings nearby, a kiva or sanctuary of the circular subterranean type on the bench half way down the hill side; south of the river on the San Miguel slope, a small pueblo two stories high, and passing back and forth from these two towns to the river, then considerably larger than now, the water carriers with their ollas on their heads. In the foreground, where the historic old palace has undergone the vicissitudes of nearly three centuries, would have been seen a cluster of ruined walls and rounded mounds, the remains of an earlier town, over which some of the earliest houses of Santa Fe were doubtless built.

Such is our conception of "Prehistoric Santa Fe" and for it there is abundant documentary and archaeological evidence. In this form it will be presented by Mr. Lofave in the first of a cycle of paintings now being executed for the historic corridor in the Archaeological Museum in the Old Palace, representing the principal epochs of the civilization of this place."

Now when I read this description, I was taken by Dr. Hewett's definition of the word "Analeco," which he shows is a word of the Utean language. I repeatedly asked myself: How does it happen that an Aztec word is used as a name for a New Mexico pueblo—consequently prehistoric, or Spanish at least? During the first years of my residence in Santa Fe, it was my pleasure, coupled, I admit, with a decided curiosity, to make some investigation of the old pueblo ruins in that locality. As time progressed I became intensely interested, owing doubtless to the presence and intimate acquaintance with Mr. A. F. Bandler, the greatest of living archaeologists, who gave me much valuable information, and pointed out to me many valuable "trails" which I assiduously followed in making my amateur investigations and explorations. Bandler never suggested that "Analeco" was a Nahuatl word, in fact I do not believe that it ever occurred to him. He always believed that there was no pueblo on the present site of the San Miguel church or near the so-called "oldest house" nor were there any ruins of an old pueblo at that point when Onate made Santa Fe his capital in 1598. There is no doubt that there was a pueblo on top of Fort Marcy; the foundations and remains of an old pueblo were used in the construction of the fort, at the time of the American occupation, on top of the hill; that is well known, but as to there having been any pueblo remains across the river, I have serious doubts, and I shall give my reasons. Benavides, the historian, in his memorial, written in 1630, at page 26, says of the city of Santa Fe: "Villa de Santa Fe, cabeza de este Reino, adonde residian los gobernadores, y Espanoles, que seran hasta docientos y cincuenta aunque solos los cincuenta se podran armar por falta de armas. . . . a este presidio sustentaba V. M. no con pagas de su caja real, sino haciendo los encomenderos de aquellos pueblos, por mano del gobernador; el tributo que les dan los indios, es cada casa una manita, que es una vara de lienzo de algodón, y una fanega de maíz cada año, con que se sustentan los probes Espanoles; tenian de servicio setecientos almas de indios, que entre Espanoles mestizos, e indios acreca mil almas." Now Mr. Bandler says that the "servicio" consisted of Mexican Indians, not of Pueblos. The adobes of these were on the south bank of the Santa Fe river, and the Church of San Miguel was the chapel of the Mexican Indians, and not a pueblo church. In another account, a manuscript of August 13th, fifty years later, entitled Diario del Sitio de Santa Fe, we find "Y otro dia por la manana se descubrio el ejercito del enemigo en el Llano de las Milpas de S. Miguel y casas de los Mexicanos saqueandolas." In the Diary of Governor Otermín, being his account of the retreat from Santa Fe, at the time of the Pueblo revolt of 1680, we find the above, and in 1693, Diego de Vargas says: "Pase a reconocer la Iglesia o ermita que servia de parroquia a los Yndios Mexicanos que vivian en esta dha. Ulla con el titulo de la abocacion de San Miguel, el Arcangel S. Miguel." In the Relacion Anonima de la Reconquista de padre 141 we find "Pase a la capilla de San Miguel, que antes servia de parroquia a los Indios Tsalcaltecas. Escañante, in his letter to Padre Morfi says: "Dia sitiaron a esta los Tanos de San Marcos, San Cristoval y Galisteo, los Queres de la Cienega y la Pecos por la parte del sur, se apoderaron de las casas de los Indios Tsalcaltecas, que vivian en el barrio de Analco y pegaron fuego a la Capilla de San Miguel."

It is comparatively easy, then, to see where the word "Analeco" came from; it was given to the place by the Mexican Indians, the Tsalcaltecas, who had been brought into the country by Onate when he made his entrada in 1598.

The nearest pueblos, actually occupied when the Spaniards came to New Mexico, to the present city of Santa Fe, were the Tewa village of Tesuque, which was called by the Indians Tzi-gu-ma. It is twelve miles southwest of Santa Fe.

There is no doubt in my mind that the so-called "oldest house" is of pueblo construction, but that does not prove that there was a pueblo building on the spot; it was likely nothing but a detached house, and was two stories high. It was two stories high when I lived in Santa Fe, but was later cut down to one story, as the top walls were crumbling away. The "Mexican Indians" did not build two story houses, nor did they build houses, having opening in the top instead of the sides. The "oldest house" had its entrance in the roof and the doors and windows now appearing are all of very late construction. If the painting, embodying Dr. Hewett's ideas, only shows houses of the detached type, at this point, I think he will be not only prehistorically but historically correct.

The aboriginal remains and ruins in Santa Fe county are so numerous, and to the interested visitor to the capital so little information as to the old sites of pueblos is available, I have thought it well to give to the public and to the good people of Santa Fe, who are directly interested, not from an educational, still from a commercial and material point of view, the benefit of all the information I have upon this most interesting subject.

First, I will give the list of pueblos known to have been occupied when the Spaniards came to New Mexico. These are all of the common pueblo type—the several storied, communal dwellings. Those which were already abandoned, when the Spaniards came were of the type just mentioned and also of the detached family-building, several of which would form a village or settlement.

The first actual colonization of New Mexico was in what are now the counties of Rio Arriba and Santa Fe. Near the mouth of the Chama river, opposite the present pueblo and San Juan, Onate established his capital. In 1598, he called it San Gabriel. Prior to that date the several Spanish explorers, Coronado, in 1540, Chamusca, in 1580, Espejo in 1583, Castano de Sosa in 1590 had traversed Santa Fe county, but there is no documentary proof that any one of them ever came to the site of the present city of Santa Fe until Onate established his second capital there in 1598. When the explorers whom I have mentioned traversed these areas, there were on the west the "Queres," the "Tanos" in the south, and the "Tehues" in the north and center of the county. The last two named spoke dialects of a common stock language.

The Queres inhabited until after 1680 the site of the Cienega, on the road from Santa Fe to Pena Blanca. Their village at that place was known as Chimu-ma. It was the easterly outpost of the Rio Grande branch of this tribe.

All of the Tanos villages are completely deserted now, because the tribe moved over to the Mogu in Arizona after 1694, and the last remnants who did not go there died of the smallpox just prior to the date of Mexican independence. The ruins of Galisteo—not the present village, but the remains one and one-half miles northeast of it, north of the "Creston," of San Cristoval, San Cazar and San Marcos, also in all probability those at the "Garita" in the city of Santa Fe, belonged to that tribe. No one has ever been able to ascertain the Indian names of these villages, except that at Santa Fe which was Po-ge. The pueblo known as "Tuer-to" near the mountains of that name and that of "Tunque" were occupied in 1598.

Of the Tehua pueblos only one, known in Indian as Ojue-San Juan de los Caballeros, was located on the east bank of the Rio Grande, almost in the same place where we find it today. The village of "Nambu," "Te-sue," "Pojoaque" and "Cuyamungue" were when Onate came, very small affairs, but they grew very much in size up to the revolt of 1680. The main settlements of the Tehuas were on the west side of the Rio Grande and consisted of at least ten villages. Only one of these occupies the same place as when Onate came, Santa Clara, which was called "Capo." San Ysidoro; "Ojo-que" is about a mile from its former site when it was called "Bove"—1598. The pueblos of Tiro-ma-xi-quino (Pajaritos) "Camitri," "Quilotea," "Axol," "Junete" are all ruins in lower Rio Arriba county; so is "Yun-que" which was the exact place of Onate's first capital. The "Tiguas" that is those speaking the dialect of Sandia and Isleta were just on the southwestern boundary of Santa Fe county but there are the ruins of two old pueblos of this tribe, near . . . San Pedro. There was a pueblo of the detached-house type or cluster village near Lamy, the mounds of which have been seen. There is a ruin at Valverde, near Golden. There were four handsome villages five miles south of Galisteo, along the southern Creston. They were "Pueblo Largo," "Pueblo Colorado," "Pueblo de She" and the "Pueblo Blanco." A large ruin lies about two and one-half miles east-north-east of the present station of Domingo, on the A. T. & S. F. railway. On the "Arroyo Honda," five miles south of Santa Fe, there are two, a small one above and a large one below the rocky gorge. The road to Pena Blanca intersects the foundations of a small pueblo six miles southwest of the city of Santa Fe. North of Santa Fe there are three ruins (mounds). East and southeast of Tesuque, towards the mountains there is the ruin of Plo-go. There is also one near Jacoma, and a large mound across the Rio Grande from the present pueblo of San Ysidoro. Up the Santa Cruz river, beginning just below the site of the present church, where there was a pueblo, in a number of places are sites of old pueblos, any of which can be pointed out to the tourist or student.

The greatest pueblo of them all, in the vicinity of Santa Fe, was the settlement known as Cicuye, just on the boundary almost between Santa Fe and San Miguel counties. This is the pueblo of Pecos. It contained at one time not less than two thousand inhabitants, and could muster an army of not less than five hundred warriors. This pueblo died out about five years before the coming of the Americans the last of the Pecos going to their kinsmen the Indians of Jemez.

Notice for Publication.
013758. Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 1293.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Francisco Atencio, of Cuba, N. M., for claim in Sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

Felipe Atencio, Vinton Casadas, Reyes Ledesma, J. J. Salazar, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013846)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 4423.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 7, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Celso Sandoval, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 4423, in Secs. 28 and 29, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

A. Eichwald, Cristobal Casados, Luciano Gonzalez, Eusebio Trujillo, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

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Goes out to whatever helps give life ease, comfort and strength. Foley Kidney Pills cure kidney and bladder diseases promptly, and give comfort and relief to elderly people. The Capital Pharmacy.

Notice for Publication.
(013891)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 1890.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Venecio Miera, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 1890 in Secs. 8 and 17, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:


J. J. Salazar, Luis G. Ortiz, Celso Sandoval, Reyes Lucero, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013773)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 4309.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 6, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Manuel Sanchez, of Cuba, N. M., transferee of Transito Martinez, for the claim 4309 in



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Superintendent.

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J. W. STOCKARD, MANAGER

Sec. 7, T. 20 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

J. J. Salazar, Elias Sanchez, E. A. Miera, Apolonio Martinez, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013832)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 4305.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Jose R. Montoya, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 4305, in Secs. 28 and 29, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

J. J. Salazar, Dionicio McCoy, Tranquilino Romero, Cirilo C. de Baca, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013844)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 4375.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Juan Montoya, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 4375 in Secs. 15 and 16, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

M. Reyes Lucero, Jose Andres Archibque, Marcelino Salazar, Francis Aragon, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013753)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 1293.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comm., at Santa Fe, N. M., on October 27, 1910, viz: Francisco Aragon, of Cuba, N. M., for the claim 1293, in Secs. 19 and 20, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

M. Reyes Lucero, J. J. Salazar, Apolonio Martinez, Pulador Martinez, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.
(013841)
Coal—Jemez Forest.
Small Holding Claim No. 4352.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5, 1910.